

In order to anticipate, a reference must disclose all of the elements of the claimed invention arranged in the manner of the claim. MPEP §2131.

However, the passage cited by the examiner and element 18 does not teach *coupling a power supply to the line circuit* as claimed, but instead teaches switching means to connect feed resistors (16) to the line interface circuit (10). See Figure 2 of Hung et al. Hung et al. teach an isolation relay 18 that would equate to Applicant's isolation relay 12, but not to the claimed isolation means for selectively coupling a power supply to the line circuit. Moreover, nowhere does the Examiner point to the power supply in Hung et al. that is selectively coupled to the line circuit. And for good reason, as nowhere in Hung et al. is such a power supply taught or even represented in any of the Figures. Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection is without basis. The Examiner has taken an element that has a clear identity with one element in the Applicant's circuit, and attempted to give it a different identity in order support a rejection under §102.

In contrast, the Applicant's claimed isolation means is represented in Figure 2 and described at page 8, line 14. The isolation circuit selectively couples a power supply (battery 20) to the line circuit. Nowhere does Hung et al. teach an isolation circuit for selectively coupling a power supply to a line circuit as claimed. Indeed, nowhere do Hung et al. even teach or suggest such a power supply.

Moreover, because there is no teaching of an isolation means for decoupling a power supply from the line circuit as claimed, there can be no *control means for operating the isolation means to decouple the power supply from the line circuit and recouple the power supply to the line circuit* as claimed either.

Accordingly, the Examiner has not satisfied the requirement to support a rejection under §102, claim 1 is not anticipated by Hung et al. and is therefore allowable. Moreover, claims 2-6 depend from claim 1, an allowable claim, and are therefore also allowable.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 USC §102 as being anticipated by Hung et al. The Examiner asserts that Hung et al. teach, at column 8, lines 42-46, disconnecting the line circuit from the power supply in response to the timer having expired.

It is incumbent on the Examiner to identify wherein *each and every facet* of the *claimed invention* is disclosed in the applied reference. *Ex parte Levy*, 17 USPQ2d 1461 (Bd. App. 1990). (emphasis added.)

The Examiner offers "if a zero crossing has been detected, then in a block 58 the zero crossing timer is started for opening the protection relay contacts 14 substantially at the next following zero crossing..." as teaching disconnecting the line circuit from the power supply in response to a timer having expired, as recited in the Applicant's claims.

However, nowhere in this passage do Hung et al. teach disconnecting the line circuit from a power supply as claimed. Indeed, no power supply is even mentioned. Hung et al. teaches opening relays 14 between a sensing circuit and the tip and ring terminals of a subscriber phone line. However, there is no power supply that is disconnected as recited in Applicant's claim. Thus, Hung et al. do not teach disconnecting the line circuit from a power supply as claimed. Moreover, as there is no teaching of disconnecting the power supply as claimed, there can similarly be no teaching of reconnecting the line circuit to the power supply as claimed either. While the Examiner relies on column 7, lines 18-25, as teaching reconnecting the line circuit

to the power supply as recited in the Applicant's claims, the Examiner has merely selected a random passage that teaches opening and closing a relay, which, without more does not teach the claimed reconnecting the line circuit to the power supply and is thus not anticipatory. Nowhere in this passage does it teach or suggest reconnecting the line circuit to a power supply as claimed. It teaches a relay, no more. The Examiner cannot properly pick and choose elements at random and combine them in a haphazard manner to arrive at the claimed invention.

Accordingly, the Examiner has not met the requirements of §102 and claim 7 is therefore not anticipated and thus allowable. Moreover, claims 8-10 depend from claim 7, an allowable claim, and are therefore also allowable.

Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 USC§102 as being anticipated by Hung et al.

The Examiner asserts that Hung et al. teach, at block 55, checking for the presence of an over-voltage condition.

However, as previously stated, anticipation requires identity of elements. Hung et al. clearly teach clearing an over-current flag at block 55, not checking for a presence of an over-voltage condition as recited in the Applicant's claims. Moreover, an over current condition is an indication of an *under-voltage* condition, not an *over-voltage* condition and thus Hung et al. do not anticipate the claimed invention, but teaches away from the claimed invention.

Thus, Hung et al. do not anticipate the claimed invention. Block 58 is similarly responsive to an over-current condition (i.e., under-voltage condition), not an over voltage condition and thus does not anticipate the claimed invention. For similar reasons, claims 12 –23 are not anticipated by Hung et al. as these claims recite

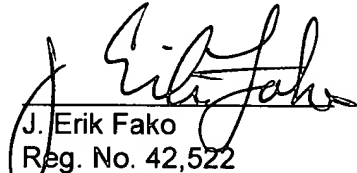
checking for an over-voltage condition, not an under-voltage condition as taught by Hung et al.

Claims 2-6 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 as being obvious over Hung et al. ('296) in view of Chen.

As discussed above, however, claims 2-6 depend from claim 1, an allowable claim and are therefore also allowable.

Each of the Examiner's rejections has been addressed or traversed. Applicant submits that the subject application is now in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

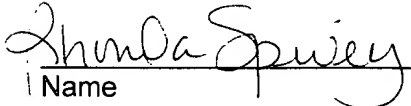
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